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**Bunker Hill Monument.**

**GUIDE BOOK,**

TO POINT OUT THE

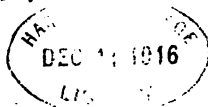
**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS & PLACES**

TO BE SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE

**BUNKER HILL**

**MONUMENT.**

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*Waters*

VIEWS  
FROM THE  
**Bunker Hill Monument:**

BEING  
DIRECTIONS  
TO FIND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS  
TO BE SEEN FROM ITS SUMMIT.

~~~~~  
Designed particularly for Strangers unacquainted with the  
Localities.  
~~~~~

BOSTON:  
Printed by Haskell & Moore, No. 4 Washington street.  
1846.



## THE MONUMENT.

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THE project of this Monument, the most "enduring and sublime that was probably ever erected by man to commemorate the deeds of patriotism," was started in 1825, at the time the nation was honored by the visit of La Fayette, and the corner stone was laid by that friend of America, in presence of a vast assemblage (of Revolutionary soldiers, and citizens not less patriotic,) on the 17th of June of that year, and an address was delivered by the Hon. Daniel Webster. After making necessary preparations, the monument was actually commenced in 1827, and carried up a short distance, when it was obliged to stop for want of funds. At different times, from 1827 to 1835, the work was renewed, until the Monument was raised to the height of about seventy-five feet. After another suspension of five years from the last date, the final attempt was made, which resulted in the raising of sufficient funds to complete the undertaking. The effort was made by the ladies of Boston, (assisted by contributions from various parts of the Commonwealth,) by means of a Fair, held in September, 1840, at which upwards of \$40,000 were realized. For the final completion of the Monument, to no one man is more praise to be ascribed than to JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., of Boston, who, from the first commencement of the undertaking, was almost the sole spirit that kept it alive; and to him, the writer is assured, was due

the credit of the Fair, by which the necessary funds were raised. A contract was immediately formed with Mr. James S. Savage, for finishing the structure. He commenced his labors in the spring of 1841, and finished it in the summer of 1843. The height of this Monument is about two hundred and twenty feet; it is thirty feet square at the base, and fifteen feet at the top. The ascent to the top is by two hundred and ninety-five steps.

On the 17th of June, 1843, a celebration took place in honor of its completion, which was attended by the President of the United States, and all his Secretaries, and other distinguished men and strangers from all parts of the country. Many Revolutionary patriots were present, who took part in the struggle upon the Hill on the 17th of June, 1775, amongst whom was Capt. Josiah Cleveland, from Tioga County, N. Y., who was 87 years of age, and had performed the journey of over 400 miles to view once more the scene of his youthful exploits. • The excitement proved too much for him, and he died in Charlestown a few days after. He was buried at Mount Auburn, with military honors, where a beautiful monument has been erected over his remains. The oldest person present was Thomas Johnson, aged 97, who took part in the battles of Concord and Lexington, and was also at Bunker Hill. An Address was delivered by Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who announced to the assembled thousands, that —

“A duty had been performed. A work of gratitude and patriotism accomplished, and that the structure,

having its foundation in soil which drank deep of early revolutionary blood, had at length reached its destined height, and now lifts its summit to the skies."

The Monument is hollow from the bottom to the top, and when first completed, visitors were carried to the top in a car, by means of a steam engine. In the centre of the Monument stands a small but beautiful Monument, inscribed to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, which was placed in that spot by the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, and bears the following inscription:

ERECTED A. D. 1794,  
BY  
KING SOLOMON'S LODGE  
OF  
FREE MASONS,  
(CONSTITUTED AT CHARLESTOWN, 1783,)  
IN MEMORY OF  
MAJOR GEN. WARREN  
AND HIS ASSOCIATES  
WHO WERE SLAIN ON THIS MEMORABLE SPOT,  
JUNE 17, 1775.

"None but those who set a just value upon the blessings of liberty are worthy to enjoy her.

"In vain we toiled; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you our offspring want valor to repel the assaults of her invaders."

CHARLESTOWN SETTLED, 1628; BURNED, 1775;  
REBUILT, 1776.

From the windows at the top, the beholder on the one hand looks around upon well cultivated and beautiful fields; "the hands which till them are free owners of the soil, enjoying equal rights, and protected by law from oppression and tyranny." On the other hand, the eye is delighted by the "thousand vessels in our sight, filling the harbor, or covering the neighboring sea. They are the instruments of a profitable commerce, carried on by men who know that the profits of their hardy enterprise, when they make them are their own; and this commerce is encouraged and regulated by wise laws, and defended, when need be, by the valor and patriotism of the country. Look to that fair city, the abode of so much diffused wealth, so much general happiness and comfort; so much personal independence and so much general knowledge. She fears no forced contributions, no seige or sacking from military leaders of rival factions. The hundred temples in which her citizens worship God are in no danger of sacrilege. The regular administration of the laws encounters no obstacle. The children and youth, which are seen daily, issuing by thousands from the free schools proves the care and anxiety with which a popular government provides for the education and morals of the people. Every where there is order; every where there is security. Every where the law reaches the highest, and reaches to the lowest, to protect him in his rights and to restrain him from wrong; and over all hovers liberty, that liberty which our fathers fought and bled for, on this very spot, with her eye ever watchful, and her eagle wing ever wide outspread."

## VIEWS.

### North-East Window.

THE principal objects to be seen from this window are Cape Ann, Nahant, East Boston, Fort Warren, (on Governor's Island,) Fort Independence, (on Castle Island,) the Farm School, (on Thompson's Island,) South Boston Point, the City Prisons, and the Navy Yard. To find their precise locality, the following directions are to be observed:—

Cape Ann is the land seen on the extreme left, extending eastwardly as far as the eye can see. The town of Marblehead can be seen on a fair day. Between Cape Ann and the observer, is the peninsula of Nahant, upon the southern end of which can plainly be seen the Hotel; it is distant about thirteen miles, and the stranger should not fail to pay a visit to it in the warm season, the air being always cool and invigorating. It abounds in natural curiosities, among which is the beach connecting it with Lynn, which is about five miles long, and will alone repara the trouble of a visit. The island immediately in front, is East Boston, formerly called William's Island; the depot of the Eastern Rail Road and the dock of the British Steam Packets are in this part of the city. Fort Warren, (on Governor's Island,) is first in range of East Boston. Castle Island, on which is Fort Independence, is to the right of Governor's Is-

land. South Boston Point is on the extreme right; on which we can see the City Prisons, (the white buildings.) The Farm School is on the first Island south of South Boston Point. At this Institution boys are placed by their parents to receive an education; they are required to labor a certain number of hours each day. The Navy Yard is directly under the spectator's eye, and is very favorably seen from this window; it should however be visited. The long, low building in the Navy Yard, is the Rope Walk, said to be the most perfect in the world. Here is manufactured all the cordage consumed by the U. S. Navy, from the smallest cord to the 25 inch cable. At the time of the Battle, the British troops landed near where is now located the farthest ship-house.

### **South-East Window.**

The north part of the City can be seen from this window to the best advantage. Copp's Hill, (where the British artillery were stationed during the battle,) is the burying-ground, on the left. In this burial ground is the tomb of the famous Increase and Cotton Mather. The first bridge is Charlestown Bridge, and was built eight years after the Revolution; near the further end are the Gas Houses, where gas is made for lighting the city. The next bridge is the Warren; these two bridges are free. One of the British frigates was stationed between where these two bridges stand, at the time of the battle, which was a favorable position for commanding Charlestown Neck. The next Bridge is for the Boston

and Maine Rail Road, the Depot of which is the long building at the end of Warren bridge. The Lowell Rail Road and Depot is to the right of that. The next bridge is Cragie's Bridge, leading to East Cambridge; the next to that is Cambridge Bridge, leading to Cambridge Port, which city is at its termination. Still further, is the Western Avenue, leading to Brookline, Brighton, &c. &c. The passenger and freight station of the Boston and Fitchburg Rail Road, and the Fresh Pond Rail Road, is to the right of the Charlestown termination of Warren Bridge. In the city, the most conspicuous object is the State House, and is well worthy a visit. Returning again to the first bridge, let the eye rest on the high chimneys of the Gas Houses, as a starting point; then extending the vision from thence, it crosses the water to South Boston; to the left, on a hill, is the Blind Asylum; it is the largest building that can be seen in South Boston, and is situated upon one of the hills known as "Dorchester Heights," which were fortified by order of Washington, during the occupation of Boston by the British. Beyond South Boston is seen the town of Quincy (the residence of Ex-President John Quincy Adams.) To the right of Quincy are the towns of Dorchester and Milton, in which towns, the high hills that are seen, known as the "Blue Hills," are situated. Roxbury is seen to the right of the State House, and is connected with Boston by a neck of land.

### **South-West Window.**

Of the objects to be seen from this window, which

will interest the stranger, the following are the principal Cambridge, East Cambridge, State Prison, Fresh Pond Rail Road, McLean Insane Hospital, West Cambridge, Ruins of the Ursuline Convent, Malden, and Bunker Hill; (it must be borne in mind that the battle was fought on Breed's Hill, although the order was given to fortify Bunker Hill.) The following mountains can likewise be seen in clear weather, and sometimes distinctly:—the Monadnock, at Jeffrey, N. H., distant about one hundred and ten miles; the Kearsarge, at Newbury, N. H., distant nearly eighty miles, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Cambridge and East Cambridge are the towns on the left; Cambridge is the town in which Harvard University is located, and is the most distant; the Colleges are so situated that they cannot be easily pointed out. Mount Auburn Cemetery is near the Colleges. East Cambridge is noted for its glass works, which are easily seen. Nearer to the observer, and in Charlestown, is the State Prison. Between the State prison and East Cambridge is seen the Fitchburg Rail Road. Directly across the water, to the right of the State Prison, is seen the McLean Insane Hospital, in Somerville. In the distance can be seen Prospect Hill, in Waltham; to find it, let the eye rest upon the high land in the distance, in a line with the Hospital, and follow slowly along to the right, and the mountain will be easily discovered. To find Mount Monadnock, which can be easily seen on a clear day, let the eye rest upon the road on the right, in direction of the high hill; then carry the



eye slowly to the right, when the mountain may be seen, by a good-sighted person. The other mountains it would be useless to point out, as the atmosphere is seldom clear enough for them to be seen. Medford is the town on the extreme right, and is noted for its ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. To find the ruins of the Ursuline Convent, (which convent was demolished by a mob in 1834,) let the eye rest upon the first little eminence to the right of the large hill in direction of the road, and dropping the eye gradually it will strike the ruins, which are about two miles distant. They could easily be distinguished, but that they are often taken for a number of brick buildings by strangers. Bunker Hill is the first eminence on the right in Charlestown, within a short distance of this monument. From this window the spectator will perceive a grave yard, on the margin of the water, in Charlestown, which is noted for containing the tomb of HARVARD, the founder of Harvard University, at Cambridge. His monument is distinctly seen from this window, and bears the following inscription:

**HARVARD.**  
**ON THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT. 1828,**  
**THIS STONE WAS ERECTED**  
**BY THE**  
**GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**  
**IN HONOR OF ITS FOUNDER,**  
**WHO DIED AT CHARLESTOWN**  
**ON THE**  
**26TH DAY OF SEPT. A. D. 1628.**

## **North-West Window.**

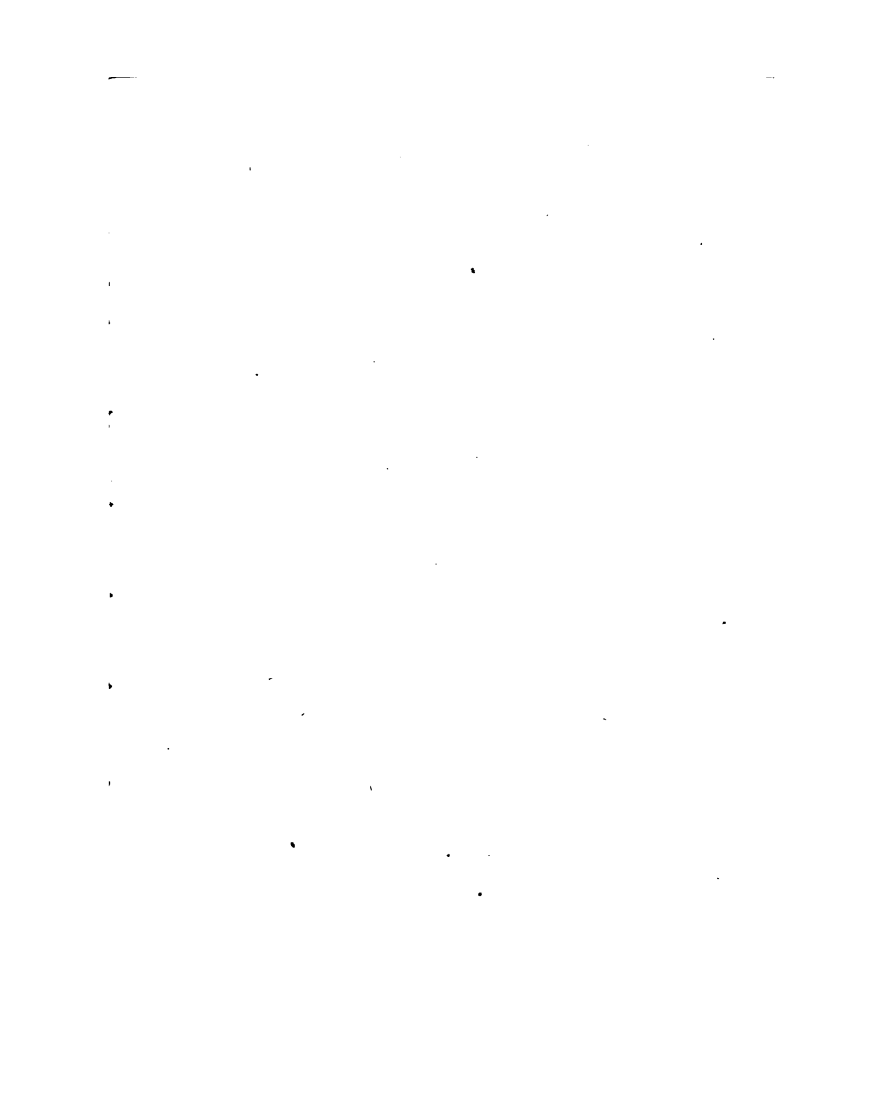
The principal objects are the Mystic River, which is the water in front; Malden is the town a little to the left of a front view; the bridge on the right leads to Chelsea, which is a favorite resort in the summer season. To the left of the bridge is seen the Navy Hospital — the large stone building. On the right of the town is seen another Hospital, also belonging to the United States Government, for sailors engaged in the merchant service. On the right in the distance, is seen the town of Lynn; on a clear day it can be seen very distinctly. Chelsea Beach is a beautiful place for a ride, and is situated on the back side of Chelsea, and is distant about five miles.

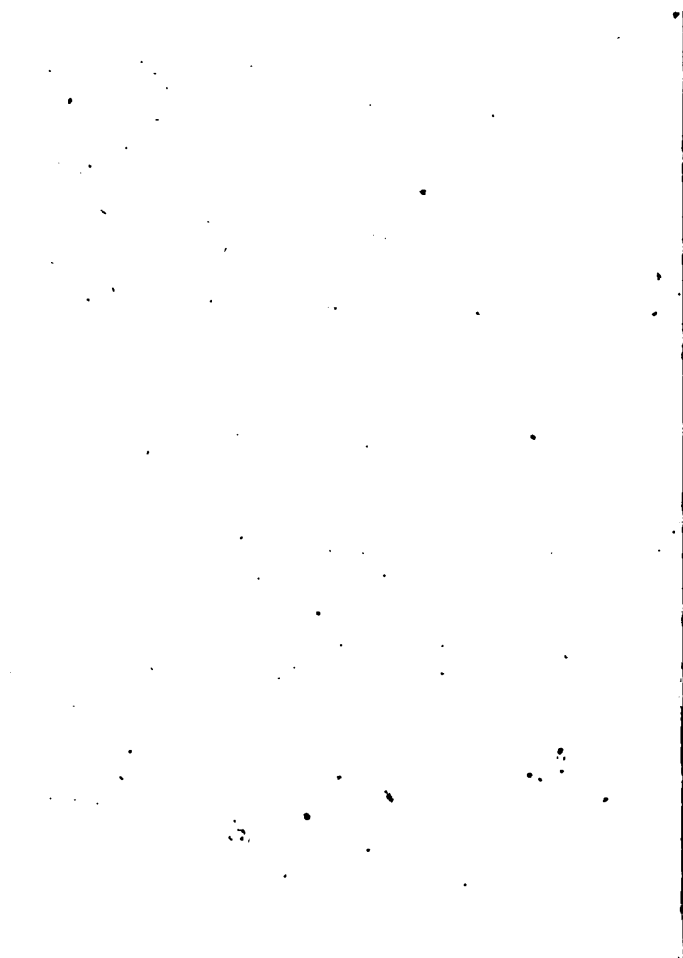
## THE TOP STONE.

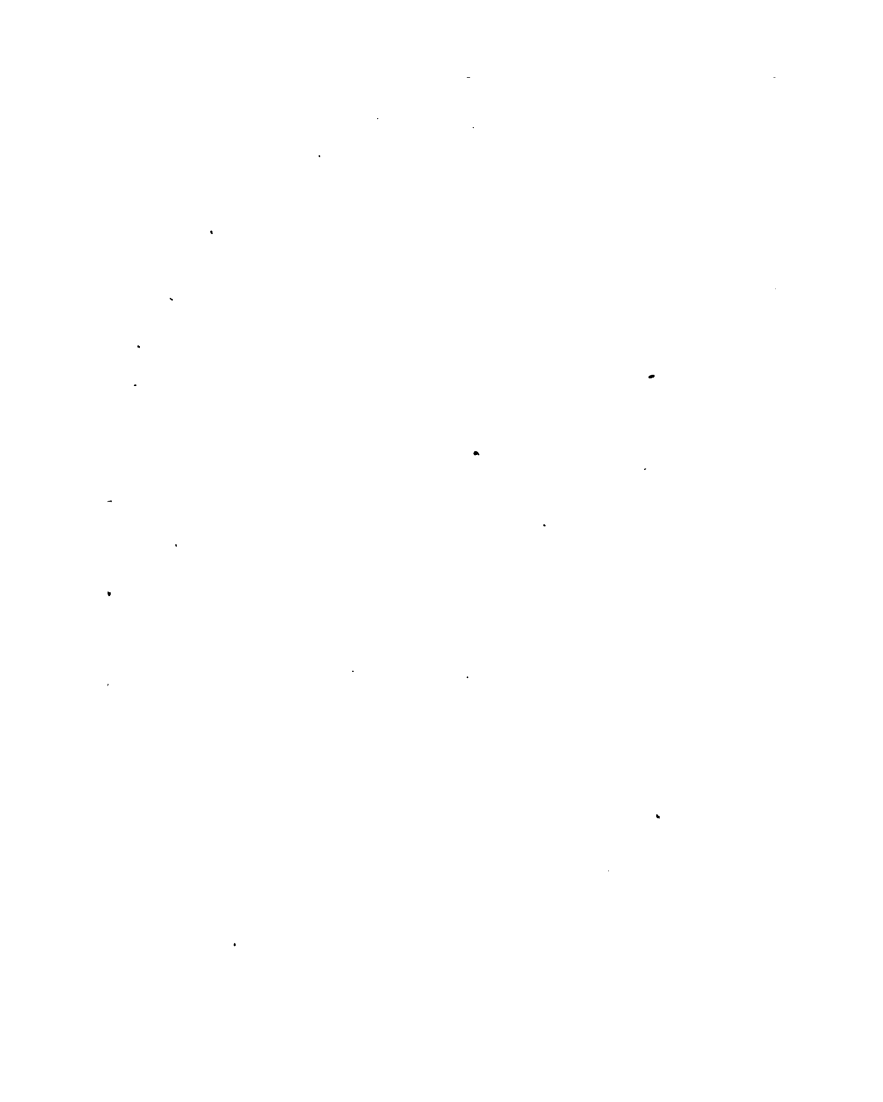


As it is often asked in what manner the Top Stone was raised, it is thought that the following account may not be uninteresting:—

“The block is four feet nine inches square at the base, and constitutes, of itself, the apex of the Monument. For the purpose of raising the stone to its place, a pair of shears was raised directly over the Monument, one leg on each side, resting upon timbers projecting from the windows. The shears were sloped towards the city, and the block was raised on the south side. The difficulty of attaching the ropes to the blocks, (as no holes could be drilled into it,) was obviated by leaving projections on two sides, like ears, to which the ropes were attached; it was then raised and deposited in its place without any trouble and without the slightest accident. The centre of the apex is three feet six inches in thickness; its weight is about two tons and a half.”







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